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The title of the work may lead some to an expectation that they do not feel to be realized, since, if one looks in the volume for declarations of principles with black-letter clearness, he is doomed to disappointment. But what is given is the most important contribution to the subject of the fundamental basis and desirable development of labor legislation in its broader aspects that is available in the English language, and will probably continue to be such for a long time to come.

LINDLEY D. CLARK

WASHINGTON, D.C.

An Introduction to the Study of Organized Labor in America. By
GEORGE GORHAM GROAT. New York: Macmillan, 1916.
8vo, pp. xv+494. \$1.75.

In his new book Professor Groat has undertaken to present an introductory study of labor organizations in America. His purpose is to encourage "a more general interest in the subject" (p. v). "It is to start the study of the organized labor movement, not to conclude it" (p. xiii). "Any finality would be fatal to the purpose" (p. v). The desire to stimulate an interest in a subject of such vital importance to our industrial life, to convey some understanding of the problems and spirit of the labor movement of our day, is a highly commendable purpose. But testing the book by his own standards, the reviewer is of the opinion that Professor Groat has not accomplished well the task he set for himself. Not much of the spirit of the labor movement can be obtained from this book, principally because it smacks too much of information gained from government documents and reports, rather than from an intimate acquaintance with labor men and labor issues.

The book is clearly designed for classroom use. As such it would be used in most institutions after an introductory course in general economics, which means that it would usually be in the hands of Juniors and Seniors. While the text would be introductory to this specialized field, it would in most cases be used by students of some degree of maturity. During the last two years of college training, the teacher should use his best efforts to stimulate the power of independent thinking on the part of his students. When an author thinks "best to keep the pages of an introductory study free from the interruptions of such references"—i.e., footnote references (p. vii)—he wilfully shuts off from the student one of the most fruitful sources of independent research. While footnote references may be overdone, they are clearly underdone in

this text. The author seldom suggests the important sources from which he has drawn his information, nor does he give in connection with his various chapters a list of references that might be useful in guiding further study by the student. The very brief suggestions given in the introduction are entirely inadequate for this purpose.

In the second place, the author has apparently not applied a rigid and critical test to his plan to determine whether his treatment is to be simply descriptive, analytical, or functional. There is a distinct failure to stress cause-and-effect relations. In the first two chapters—"Beginnings in England" and "Beginnings in America"—this fault is especially prominent. The author doubtless felt constrained for space and cut these chapters to a minimum. The result is that the first chapter particularly is little more than a group of statements that can, therefore, be of small use to the student except as an exercise of the memory. A very little more space would have enabled the author to give the students a fair notion of the causal relations that existed between the separation of the peasants from their rights in commons and the use of land; of the tendency toward the development of manufacturing and the factory system; and of the separation of the journeymen from the ownership of tools and materials, and the resulting effects in developing a wage-earning class and the modern problems of labor. Hasbach's *History of the English Agricultural Labourer*, and Hammond's *The Village Labourer*, as well as many other treatises, have many illustrations that would be well adapted for this purpose. If space had really been an item, the chapter on wage theories could have been left out in order to make room for a fuller historical setting. This chapter is not intimately related to, nor does it advance the theme of, the author. It is also entirely too brief to be of independent value as a discussion of wage theories.

Order of arrangement and the descriptive titles for the various divisions of a book are largely a matter of personal judgment, but I am inclined to think that most students of the labor movement will be somewhat shocked and disappointed when they turn to the third and most important division of the book—that on "Collective Bargaining"—to find that the strike is made the starting-point for the study of this important activity of labor organizations. I am well aware that the strike has often preceded organization and collective action in many trades and industries, but as an illustration of the activities of labor organizations of today the strike is, with most unions at least, a means of last resort, and logically should appear at the end of a treatment of collective bargaining rather than at the beginning. The normal function

of a trade union is to make a collective agreement of some kind, and it would seem that the methods employed by labor organizations in making agreements would be the proper approach for the treatment of the subject of collective bargaining.

The order of arrangement in this section is as follows: Two chapters are devoted to the strike, in which definitions of strikes and lockouts, history of early strikes, strike statistics, classification of causes, and other documentary information are compiled with great detail. Then follow two chapters on arbitration, which are devoted in the main to legal provisions for conciliation and arbitration; two on the boycott, two on the closed shop, one on the trade agreement, one on restriction of membership and output, and one on trade-union benefits. The reviewer submits that neither the order of arrangement nor the treatment of the topics is well conceived to accomplish the purpose which Professor Groat sets for himself.

I cannot refrain from making one criticism on the general make-up of the book. The use of heavy-type paragraph headings is likely to make any text choppy in appearance. When such headings are used as frequently, and often with as little reason, as in this text, they become a cumbersome handicap in the use of the book. A much better mechanical device is to number the paragraphs or sections and group all of these headings at the beginning of the chapters, or let them appear in a table of contents.

It must not be concluded from the foregoing criticisms that the book is wholly bad. Professor Groat has shown great industry in bringing much valuable information within the two covers of a book. Certain portions, such as those dealing with conspiracy and the legal restrictions on union activity, show the influence of his earlier studies in this field. The student will, I am afraid, lay down the book with a feeling of regret. He will catch no such inspiration as may be gained from the works of the Webbs, nor does the text measure up to the standard set by Commons and Andrews in their recent book in the kindred field of labor legislation.

F. S. DEIBLER

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

The Single Tax Movement in the United States. By ARTHUR NICHOLS YOUNG. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1916. 8vo, pp. x+340. 1.50.

Dr. Young, after interesting reference to the anticipators of Henry George, has given a very satisfactory history of *Progress and Poverty*